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NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. LAKE TAMARACK DAM (NJ00301) HUDSON--ETC(U)
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HUDSON RIVER BASIN
TRIBUTARY TO FRANKLIN POND CREEK
SUSSEX COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

LAKE TAMARACK DAM NJ 00301

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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FEBRUARY 1980

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NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Resources Feb -80 P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625 89 4. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(It different from Controlling Office)
U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Custom House, 2d & Chestnut Streets Unclassified Philadelphia, PA 19106 154. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the obstract entered in Black 20, if different from Report) 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Copies are obtainable from National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Dams National Dam Safety Program Embankments Lake Tamarack Dam, New Jersey Visual Inspection Erosion Structural Analysis Spillways 20. ABSTRACT (Couthus an reverse side if resourcey and identify by block number) This report cites results of a technical investigation as to the dam's adequacy. The inspection and evaluation of the dam is as prescribed by the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. The technical investigation includes visual inspection, review of available design and construction records, and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydrologic calculations, as applicable. An assessment of the dam's general condition is included in the report. DD 1/M173 1473 EDITION OF ! NOV 65 IS OSSOLETE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA. PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey 08621

31 JUL 1980

Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Lake Tamarack Dam in Sussex County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Lake Tamarack Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in poor overall condition. Also, the two spillways are considered seriously inadequate because a flow equivalent to ten percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would cause the dam to be overtopped. The seriously inadequate spillways are assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening, and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard of loss of life downstream from the dam. To ensure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended.

a. The spillways' adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Within three months of the consultant's findings remedial measures to ensure spillway adequacy should be initiated. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system should be promptly developed. Also during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around the clock surveillance should be provided.

• NAPEN-N
Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be performed to:
- (1) Design or specify procedures for repairing the downstream slope of the dam, including eroded areas, sloughed areas, and areas damaged by trespassing. This study should include an evaluation of the steepness of the downstream slope.
- (2) Specify and oversee procedures for establishment of grassy vegetation on the crest and south abutment of the dam, and on the dike adjacent to the pipe stoplog spillway structure. This work should include repair of the erosion on the south side of the pipe stoplog spillway structure.
- (3) Specify and oversee procedures for removal of trees from the dam and the dike.
- (4) Check the functioning of the low-level outlet and rehabilitate, including placement of the valve at the upstream end.
 - (5) Provide additional drawdown capacity to reduce drawdown time.
- (6) Design or specify procedures for correcting the undermining of the concrete spillway sill abutments on the downstream face.

Initiate any recommended remedial action within three months of study completion.

- c. The following remedial actions should be initiated within 30 days from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Start a program of checking the condition of the dam on a regular basis.
 - (2) Control trespassing on the dam to reduce erosion.
- d. The following remedial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Clear trees from both sides of the discharge channel downstream of the main spillway in the dam and the discharge channel downstream of the pipe stoplog spillway in the dike for a distance downstream from the dam.
- (2) Repair spalled and eroded concrete on the upstream wall near the east abutment of the dam and on the concrete spillway abutments at the west end of the dike.
- (3) Seal construction joints in the upstream wall of the dam on the upstream face.

"NAPEN-N Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

- (4) Clean and paint the rusted steel grating on the stoplog spillway at the left end of the dike.
- e. The owner should develop written operating procedures and a periodic maintenance plan to ensure the safety of the dam within one year from the date of approval of this report.

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman Courter of the Thirteenth District. Under the provision of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this letter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

l Incl As stated JAMES G. TON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copies furnished: Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director Division of Water Resources N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

Mr. John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Regulation Division of Water Resources N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

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LAKE TAMARACK DAM (NJ00301)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 7 November 1979 by Anderson-Nichols and Company, Inc. under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

Lake Tamarack Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in poor overall condition. Also, the two spillways are considered seriously inadequate because a flow equivalent to ten percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would cause the dam to be overtopped. The seriously inadequate spillways are assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening, and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard of loss of life downstream from the dam. To ensure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are secommended.

- a. The spillways' adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more schicified methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Within three months of the consultant's findings remedial measures to ensure spillway adequacy should be initiated. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system should be promptly developed. Also during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around the clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be performed to:
- (1) Design or specify procedures for repairing the downstream slope of the dam, including eroded areas, sloughed areas, and areas damaged by trespassing. This study should include an evaluation of the steepness of the downstream slope.
- (2) Specify and oversee procedures for establishment of grassy vegetation on the crest and south abutment of the dam, and on the dike adjacent to the pipe stoplog spillway structure. This work should include repair of the erosion on the south side of the pipe stoplog spillway structure.
- (3) Specify and oversee procedures for removal of trees from the dam and the dike.
- (4) Check the functioning of the low-level outlet and rehabilitate, including placement of the valve at the upstream end.
 - (5) Provide additional drawdown capacity to reduce drawdown time.

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(6) Design or specify procedures for correcting the undermining of the concrete spillway sill abutments on the downstream face.

Initiate any recommended remedial action within three months of study completion.

- c. The following remedial actions should be initiated within 30 days from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Start a program of checking the condition of the dam on a regular basis.
 - (2) Control trespassing on the dam to reduce erosion.
- d. The following remedial actions should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Clear trees from both sides of the discharge channel downstream of the main spillway in the dam and the discharge channel downstream of the pipe stoplog spillway in the dike for a distance downstream from the dam.
- (2) Repair spalled and eroded concrete on the upstream wall near the east abutment of the dam and on the concrete spillway abutments at the west end of the dike.
- (3) Seal construction joints in the upstream wall of the dam on the upsiteam face.
- (4) Clean and paint the rusted steel grating on the stoplog spillway at the left end of the dike.
- e. The owner should develop written operating procedures and a periodic maintenance plan to ensure the safety of the dam within one year from the date of approval of this report.

APPROVED:

Million ITE JAMES G. TON

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

UNSAFE DAM

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NATIONAL PROGRAM OF INSPECTION OF DAMS

NAME: Lake Tamarack Dam

HEIGHT: 11.4 feet

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- b. ID NO.: NJ00301
- New Jersey, County: Sussex. LOCATION State: ;
- MAXIMUM IMPOUNDMENT

CAPACITY: 340 ac. ft.

River or Stream: Franklin Pond Creek.

Nearest D/S City or Town: Franklin Township.

- TYPE: Earthfill and Concrete.
- DATE GOVERNOR NOTIFIED OF UNSAFE CONDITIONS: 2 June 1980 غ
- High Hazard, UNSAFE, Non-Emergency. URGENCY CATEGORY:
 - District Engineer's letter of 2 June 1980 Gov. notified of this condition by EMERGENCY ACTIONS TAKEN: ġ
- dam's owner upon receipt of our letter. REMEDIAL ACTIONS TAKEN: N.J.D.E.P. will notify Ė
- REMARKS: Final report, to be issued within six weeks, will have WHITE cover. ė

O'MER: Lake Tamarack Association.

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- CONDITION OF DAM RESULTING IN UNSAFE ASSESSMENT: Preliminary report calculations indicate 10% of the PMF would overtop the dam. ٠..
- potential, overtopping and failure of the dam would significantly increase hazard potential to loss of DESCRIPTION OF DANGER INVOLVED: High Hazard life and property downstream of dam.
- Within 30 days of the date of the District Engineer's letter the owner should do the RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN TO GOVERNOR: following: ¥.
- determine the spillway adequacy by using more remedial measures required to prevent over-Engage the services of a qualified prodetailed and sophisticated hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, and to recommend any fessional consultant to more accurately topping of the dam.
- surveillance should be provided during periods operation plan and downstream warning system should be developed. Also, around-the-clock In the interim, a detailed emergency of unusually heavy precipitation.

T.B. HEVERIN, Coordinator U.S.A.E.D., Philadelphia Dam Inspection Program



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE—2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

2 JUN 1980

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, NJ 08621

Dear Governor Byrne:

This is in reference to our ongoing National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams within the State of New Jersey. Lake Tamarack Dam (Federal I.D. No. NJ00301), a high hazard potential structure has recently been inspected. The dam is owned by the Lake Tamarack Association and is located on a tributary to Franklin Pond Creek near Franklin Township.

Using Corps of Engineers screening criteria, it has been determined that the dam's spillways are seriously inadequate because a flow equivalent to 10 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood would cause the dam to be overtopped. The seriously inadequate spillways are assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise, or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam could take place, significantly increasing the hazard potential to loss of life downstream from the dam. As a result of this UNSAFE determination, it is recommended that the dam's owner take the following measures within 30 days of the date of this letter:

a. Engage the services of a qualified professional consultant to more accurately determine the spillway adequacy by using more detailed and sophisticated hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, and to recommend any remedial measures required to prevent overtopping of the dam.

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-- Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

b. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and downstream warning system should be promptly developed. Also, around the clock surveillance should be provided during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

A final report on this Phase I Inspection will be forwarded to you within two months.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. TON

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

fines In

District Engineer

Copies Furnished:
Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, Actg. Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box CN029
Trenton, NJ 08625

Mr. John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Regulation Division of Water Resources N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Identification No.:

Lake Tamarack Dam FED ID No. NJ00301

State Located:

New Jersey

County Located: Streatm:

Sussex
Tributary to Franklin Pond Creek

River Basin:

Hudson

Date of Inspection: Nov

November 7, 1979

ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

Lake Tamarack is an old dam of undetermined age in poor overall condition. The dam is small in size and is classified as high Two sections, a dike section to the north and a dam section to the south comprise the dam. The crest of the dam section is sandy and bare of vegetation. Significant erosion channels are present on the upstream slope near the south abutment. The downstream slope of the dam is in poor condition, as evidenced by: recently placed fill, erosion, sloughing, and areas damaged by trespassing near the center of dam; large trees on the slope near the south and the north abutments; large trees at the toe of the downstream slope near the north abutment; and the poor condition and apparent lateral movement of the dry stone-masonry wall which retains the toe of the slope near the north abutment. The downstream slope is very steep (1.5H:1V). A minor seepage exists at the downstream toe of the dam near the north abutment. The upstream concrete wall has numerous cracks, separated construction joints, and spalled areas. The north side of the channel immediately downstream of the dam is being eroded and trees which overhang the channel are being undermined. Trees and brush overhang the channel. The dike section has a concrete upstream face. Erosion has occurred on the south side of the pipe spillway on the dike section. Large trees are growing on the dike. The two spillways combined can pass approximately 9 percent of the PMF, which is 18% of the selected SDF, and are seriously inadequate.

We recommended that the owner retain the services of a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams, to accomplish the following in the future: evaluate the steepness of the downstream slope; design or specify procedures for repairing the downstream slope of the dam, including eroded areas, sloughed areas, and areas damaged by trespassing; specify and oversee procedures for estabilshment of grassy vegetation on the crest and south abutment of the dam and on the dike adjacent to the pipe spillway; repair of the erosion on the south side of the pipe spillway; specify and oversee procedures for removal of trees from the

dam and the dike; check functioning of low-level outlet and rehabilitate, including placement of valve at upstream end; provide additional drawdown capacity to decrease drawdown time; conduct a more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the watershed, reservoir, dam and spillways to determine the extent and type of remedial measures necessary; and design or specify procedures for correcting the undermining of the concrete spillway sill abutments on the downstream face.

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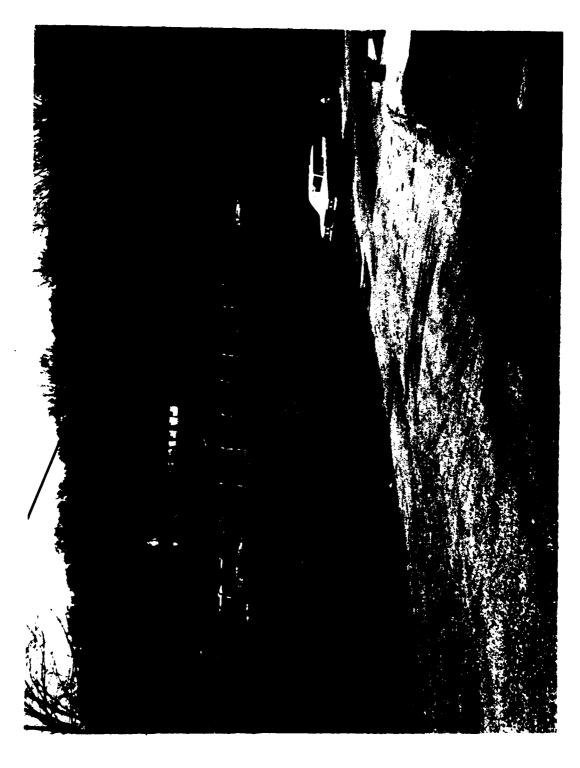
We further recommended that the owner accomplish the following tasks as a part of operating and maintenance procedures: immediately, start checking the condition of the dam on a regular basis; and controlling trespassing on the dam; in the near future, clear trees from both sides of the discharge channels downstream of the stoplog spillway on the dam and the pipe spillway on the dike; establish a surveillance program for use during and immediately after periods of heavy rainfall, and also a warning program to follow in case of emergency conditions; repair spalled and eroded concrete of upstream wall near east abutment of the dam and concrete abutment at west end of the dike; seal construction joints of upstream wall of the dam on upstream face; and clean and paint rusted steel grating stoplog spillway at left end of dike. Within one year from the date of approval of this report, the owner should develop written operating procedures and a periodic maintenance plan to insure the safety of the dam.

ANDERSON-NICHOLS & COMPANY, INC.

Warren A. Guinan, P.E.

Project Manager New Jersey No. 16848





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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test Flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY INSPECTION PROGRAM LAKE TAMARACK DAM FED. ID NO. NJ00301

SECTION 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

- a. Authority. Authority to perform the Phase I Safety Inspection of Lake Tamarack Dam was received from the State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water Resources by letter dated 26 October 1979 under Contract No. FPM-39 dated 28 June 1978. This authority was given pursuant to the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367 and by agreement between the State and the U.S. Army Engineers District, Philadelphia. The inspection discussed herein was performed by Anderson-Nichols & Company, Inc. on 7 November 1979.
- b. <u>Purpose</u>. The purpose of the Phase I Investigation is to develop an assessment of the general conditions with respect to the safety of Lake Tamarack Dam and appurtenances based upon available data and visual inspection, and determine any need for emergency measures and conclude if additional studies, investigations and analyses are necessary and warranted.

1.2 Project Description

Description of Dam and Appurtenances. Lake Tamarack Dam is an earthen dam of undetermined age which is composed of two sections: a dam section on the southern part (right) and a dike section on the northern part (left). The dam section is 330 feet long with a hydraulic height of 10 feet and structural height of 11.4 feet. The upstream face is of concrete with vertical slope, and the downstream face is of earth with 1.5H:1V slope. The crest is 12 feet wide and is covered with grass and sand. An 8-foot long stoplog spillway is located on the left end of the dam. The wooden stoplog is 2 inches thick and 9 inches in height. The stoplogs are held in place by concrete slots. A 1-foot diameter CMP low-level outlet pipe approximately 100 feet long is located in the center of the dam and extends northeasterly to the upstream face of the road crossing culvert. The dike section is 300 feet long with a hydraulic height of 2.2 feet (also structural height). The upstream face of the dike is of concrete with a vertical slope and the downstream face is of earth with 3H:1V slope. The crest of the dike is of concrete and about 1-foot wide. A 20-foot long concrete pipe spillway with a diameter of 2.5 feet and which may be controlled with stoplogs at its upstream end, is located on the northern end of the dike section (no stoplogs in place at the time of inspection). The pipe spillway also acts as a culvert for the road located just downstream of the dike. Essential features of the dam are given in Figure 1.

- b. <u>Location</u>. The dam is located in Sussex County, New Jersey on a tributary to Franklin Pond Creek, approximately 4 miles southeast of Franklin. It is at north latitude 41° 5.68' and west longitude 74° 32.20'. A location map is given in Figure 2.
- c. Size Classification. Lake Tamarack Dam is classified as "small" in size on the basis of storage at the dam crest of 240 acre-feet, which is less than 1000 acre-feet, and on the basis of its height of 11.4 feet which is less than 40 feet, in accordance with criteria given in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams.
- d. Hazard Classification. Visual inspection of the downstream area and the breach analysis contained in Appendix 3 show that failure of Lake Tamarack Dam could cause excessive property damage and the possibility for loss of more than a few lives at 3 or more houses located near the inlet to Summit Lake approximately 700 feet downstream of the dam. Accordingly, Lake Tamarack Dam is classified as High Hazard.
- e. Ownership. Existing inventory information indicates that the Lake Tamarack Association owns the dam. This was verified by conversation with officials of the Town of Hardyston. Attempts to contact a representative of the association at their listed phone numbers (728-7569 in Ringwood and 697-2074 in Lake Tamarack) brought no response. No mailing address could be found.
 - f. Purpose of Dam. The lake is used for recreation.
- g. Design and Construction History. Little information was found regarding the design and construction of the dam.
- h. Normal Operational Procedures. No operational procedures were found.
- i. Site Geology. No site specific geologic information (such as borings) was available at the time the dam was inspected. Information derived from a Geologic Map of New Jersey (Lewis and Kummel, 1912) indicates that soils within the immediate site area consist of ground moraine overlying bedrock. Bedrock was observed in sporadic outcrops at the right side of the downstream channel during inspection of this dam. The previously mentioned map indicates that bedrock in this area consists of granitoid gneiss of Precambrian age.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area

Watershed - 0.8 square miles

b. Discharge at Damsite (cfs)

Maximum flood at damsite - unknown

Ungated (total) spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation -

Stoplog spillway - 32

Concrete pipe spillway - 31

Low-level outlet (if operable) - 8.2

c. Elevation (NGVD)

Top of dam - 1036

Top of dike - 1036.2

Recreational pool - 1035

Pipe spillway crest - 1032.7

Stoplog spillway crest - 1034.8 with stoplogs

1034 stoplogs removed

d. Reservoir (feet)

Length of maximum pool - 3075

Length of recreational pool - 2450

e. Storage (acre-feet)

Recreation pool - 198

Design surcharge - (1/2 PMF) - 281

Top of dam - 240

f. Reservoir Surface (acres)

Top of dam - 38

Recreation pool - 34

Stoplog spillway crest - 34

g. Dam

Type - earthfill with concrete upstream face

Length - dam - 300 feet

dike - 330 feet

Height - dam - 10 feet (hydraulic height)

dike - 2.2 feet (hydraulic height)

Topwidth - dam - 12 feet

dike - 1 foot

Side slopes - dam: upstream - vertical

downstream - 1.5H:1V

dike: upstream - vertical

downstream - 3H:1V

Zoning - concrete upstream and earthfill downstream faces

Impervious core - unknown

Cutoff - unknown

Grout curtain - unknown

h. Spillway

Type - stoplog spillway and pipe spillway

Length of weir - stoplog spillway - 8 feet

- pipe spillway - 20 feet long by 2.5 feet in diameter

Crest elevation - stoplog spillway -

1034.8' NGVD (with stoplogs)

1034' NGVD (stoplogs removed)

- pipe spillway invert - 1032.7' NGVD

Gates - stoplogs

Upstream channel - Lake Tamarack

Stoplog spillway - spillway wingwalls extend upstream to form approach channel

Pipe spillway - spillway wingwalls extend upstream to form approach channel (7' wide)

Downstream channel - tributary to Franklin Pond Creek

i. Regulating Outlets

Type - one one-foot diameter CMP low-level outlet pipe
Length (estimated) - 100'

Access - steel door located 70 feet downstream of the dam Regulating facilities - not visible

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

No plans, hydraulic or hydrologic data for Lake Tamarack Dam were found.

2.2 Construction

No data concerning construction of Lake Tamarack Dam were found.

2.3 Operation

No engineering operational data were found.

2.4 Evaluation

- a. Availability. A search of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection files revealed no recorded information. Attempts to contact the owner were unsuccessful.
- b. Adequacy. Because of lack of available recorded data, evaluation of this dam was based solely on visual inspection.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

- a. Dam. The crest of the dam is sandy and bare of vegetation at the south abutment, which is a sand beach apparently used for recreation. There are significant erosion channels on the upstream slope immediately south of the end of the concrete wall which retains the embankment along the upstream edge of the crest. The downstream face of the dam slopes at 1.5H:lV and is in poor condition, as evidenced by: recently placed fill, erosion, sloughing, evidence of trespassing and the presence of trees on the slope near the south and north abutments; and trees at the toe of the downstream slope near the north abutment. In addition the dry stone-masonry wall which retains the toe of the slope near the north abutment is in poor condition and exhibits apparent lateral movement. There is a minor seepage at the downstream toe of the dam near the north abutment. There are numerous cracks, separated construction joints, and spalled areas in the upstream concrete wall.
- b. Appurtenant Structures. There is a recently placed sandfill on the north side of the concrete pipe stoplog-spillway structure at the north end of the dike and minor erosion on the south side of the pipe stoplog-spillway structure. A clump of small trees is growing on the downstream slope of the dike and several trees are growing on the crest of the dike near the north abutment. The downstream slope of the dike has an uneven surface. The abutments of the stoplog structure are undermined and the steel grating over the structure is rusted.
- c. Reservoir Area. The watershed above the reservoir is gently to moderately sloping and wooded. There are many houses along the shore of the lake. The reservoir slopes appear to be stable. No evidence of significant sedimentation was observed.
- d. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. The north side of the channel between the stoplog spillway in the dam and the highway culvert immediately downstream of the dam is being eroded and trees which overhang the channel are being undermined. Also trees and brush overhang the channel farther downstream beyond the highway culvert.

SECTION 4 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

No formal operating procedures were found.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

No formal maintenance procedures for the dam were found.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

No formal maintenance procedures for the operating facilities were found.

4.4 Warning System

No description of any warning system was found.

4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

Because of the lack of operational and maintenance procedures, the remedial measures described in Section 7.2 should be implemented as prescribed.

SECTION 5 HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

- a. Design Data. Since no data were found an evaluation could not be performed.
 - b. Experience Data. No experience data were found.
- c. <u>Visual Observations</u>. No visual evidence was found of damage to the structure caused by overtopping. At the time of inspection approximately 0.1 foot of water was passing over the stoplog spillway and the pipe spillway was flowing approximately 1/5 full.
- d. Overtopping Potential. The hydrologic/hydraulic evaluation for Lake Tamarack Dam is based on a spillway design flood (SDF) equal to one-half the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) in accordance with the range of test floods given in the evaluation guidelines for dams classified as high hazard and small in size. The PMF has been determined by application of the SCS Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph Procedure to a 24-hour Probable Maximum Storm of 22 inches. Hydrologic computations are in Appendix 3. The routed half-PMF peak discharge for the subject watershed is 1239 cfs.

The minimum elevation of the dam allows about 1 foot of depth in the stoplog spillway and 3.3 feet of depth above the pipe spillway invert before overtopping occurs. Under this head the capacity of the two spillways totals 63 cfs, which is less than the selected SDF.

Flood routing calculations indicate that Lake Tamarack Dam will be overtopped for 10 hours to a maximum depth of 0.96 feet under half-PMF conditions. It is estimated that together the spillways can only pass about 9 percent of the PMF without overtopping the dam.

Because the dam was classified as high hazard based on the visual inspection, a breach analysis was conducted to assess the increase in downstream hazard caused by overtopping failure. The discharge channel valley narrows from the toe of the dam to its inlet on Summit Lake. Two cross-sections were used to represent this stream reach, one just downstream of the dam and the other at the residential road crossing at the inlet to Summit Lake. The analysis determines the depth of flooding at the cross-sections for two conditions. These are that the dam is overtopped and does not fail, and that the dam is overtopped and does not fail, and that the dam is overtopping begins. It is estimated that the house immediately downstream of the dam would not experience more than 2-feet of inundation under breach or non-breach conditions. However, at the

3 houses located near the cross-section at the inlet to Summit Lake it is estimated that 3 feet of inundation would occur under PMF non-breach conditions which constitutes a high hazard. Further under 0.1 PMF conditions, which is less than the selected SDF, the inundation at the inlet to Summit Lake is increased from approximately 0.5 foot under non-breach conditions to approximately 3.3 feet under breach conditions which constitutes a significant increase in hazard.

An additional consideration which could not be adequately investigated in this analysis is the possible increase in stage on Summit Lake caused by the release of the full volume of storage in Lake Tamarack. Summit Lake has approximately 1/3 the surface area of Lake Tamarack at normal pool and depending on the outlet characteristics of Summit Lake Dam an additional increase of several feet could occur at Summit Lake under a breach of Lake Tamarack Dam. This presents the possibility for significant inundation of up to 15 houses which surround Summit Lake.

Lake Tamarack Dam is classified as high hazard, the hazard to loss of life downstream is significantly increased under overtopping failure over that which exists just prior to overtopping failure, together the two spillways can pass approximately 9 percent of the PMF without causing the dam to overtop. Thus the spillways are considered seriously inadequate.

e. <u>Drawdown Capability</u>. Assuming that the low-level outlet currently in place can be restored to an operable condition, it is estimated that the lake can be drained in approximately 22.5 days assuming no significant flow. This time period is considered inadequate for draining the reservoir in an emergency situation.

SECTION 6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Visual Observations

The lack of vegetation on the crest and south abutment of the dam make those areas susceptible to erosion by rainfall and, if it should occur, by overtopping. Significant erosion channels which have already developed on the upstream slope near the south abutment could result in breaching of the dam if the erosion is not stopped. Erosion, trespassing, and sloughing on the downstream slope, combined with the steepness (1.5H:lV) of the slope, could lead to long-term instability of the slope and breaching of the dam if not controlled. Trees growing on the embankment and at the downstream toe could cause seepage and erosion problems if a tree blows over and pulls out its roots, or if a tree dies or is cut and its roots rot.

Erosion on the south side of the pipe stoplog-spillway structure on the dike could result in breaching of the dike. Recently placed sandfill on the north side of the same spillway structure is susceptible to erosion by rainfall and, if it should occur, by overtopping. Trees growing on the dike could cause seepage and erosion problems if a tree blows over and pulls out its roots or if a tree dies or is cut and its roots rot. The downstream slope of the dike is uneven, but this is not considered a problem because of the low height of the dike.

Based on the visual inspection alone, it is not possible to determine the character of the interior cross section or foundations of the dam and dike. It is, therefore, not possible to evaluate the factor of safety of the dam and dike against slope failure.

6.2 Design and Construction Data

No design or construction data pertinent to the structural stability of the dam were available.

6.3 Operating Records

No operating records pertinent to the structural stability of the dam are available.

6.4 Post-Construction Changes

No records of post-construction changes pertinent to the structural stability of the dam were available.

6.5 Seismic Stability

This dam is in Seismic Zone 1. According to the Recommended Guidelines, dams located in Seismic Zone 1 "may be assumed to present no hazard from earthquake provided static conditions are satisfactory and conventional safety margins exist." None of the visual observations made during the inspection are indicative of unstable slopes. However, because no data are available concerning the engineering properties of the embankment and foundation materials for this dam or of the below-ground configuration of the concrete wall in the dam, it is not possible to make an engineering evaluation of the stability of the slopes or the factor of safety under static conditions.

SECTION 7 ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

- a. <u>Condition</u>. Lake Tamarack Dam is an old dam of undetermined age and is in poor condition.
- b. Adequacy of Information. The information available is such that the assessment of the dam must be based on the results of the visual inspection.
- c. Urgency. The recommendations made in 7.2 should be implemented by the owner as prescribed.
- d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation. The information available from the visual inspection is adequate to identify the potential problems which are listed in 7.2 a. These problems require the attention of a professional engineer qualified in the design and construction of dams who will have to make additional engineering studies to design or specify remedial measures. If left unattended, the problems could lead to instability of the structure.

7.2 Recommendations/Remedial Measures

- a. Recommendations. The owner should retain a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams to accomplish the following in the near future:
- l. Design or specify procedures for repairing the downstream slope of the dam, including eroded areas, sloughed areas, and areas damaged by trespassing. This study should include an evaluation of the steepness of the downstream slope.
- 2. Specify and oversee procedures for establishment of grassy vegetation on the crest and south abutment of the dam, and on the dike adjacent to the pipe stoplog spillway structure. This work should include repair of the erosion on the south side of the pipe stoplog-spillway structure.
- 3. Specify and oversee procedures for removal of trees from the dam and the dike.
- 4. Check functioning of low-level outlet and rehabilitate, including placement of valve at upstream end
- 5. Provide additional drawdown capacity to reduce drawdown time.
- 6. Conduct a more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the watershed, reservoir, dam and spillways to determine the extent and type of remedial measures necessary.

7. Design or specify procedures for correcting the undermining of the concrete spillway sill abutments on the downstream face.

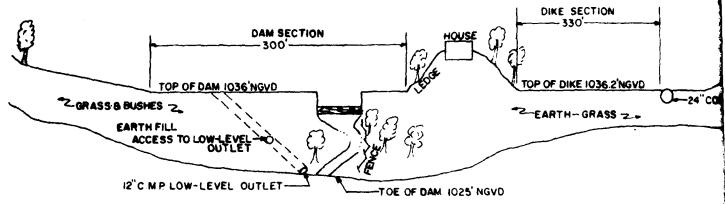
The owner should carry out the recommendations made by the engineer.

- b. Operating and Maintenance Procedures. The owner should accomplish the following immediately:
- 1. Start a program of checking the condition of the dam on a regular basis.
 - 2. Control trespassing on the dam to reduce erosion.

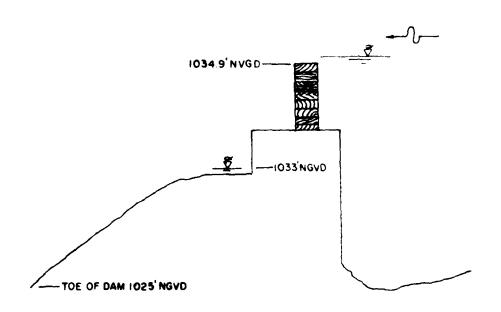
The owner should do the following things in the near future.

- 1. Clear trees from both sides of the discharge channel downstream of the main spillway in the dam and the discharge channel downstream of the pipe stoplog spillway in the dike for a distance downstream from the dam.
- 2. Establish a surveillance program for use during and immediately after periods of heavy rainfall, and also a warning program to follow in case of emergency conditions.
- 3. Repair spalled and eroded concrete of upstream wall near east abutment of the dam and concrete spillway abutments at west end of the dike.
- 4. Seal construction joints of upstream wall of the dam on upstream face.
- 5. Clean and paint rusted steel grating stoplog spillway at left end of dike.

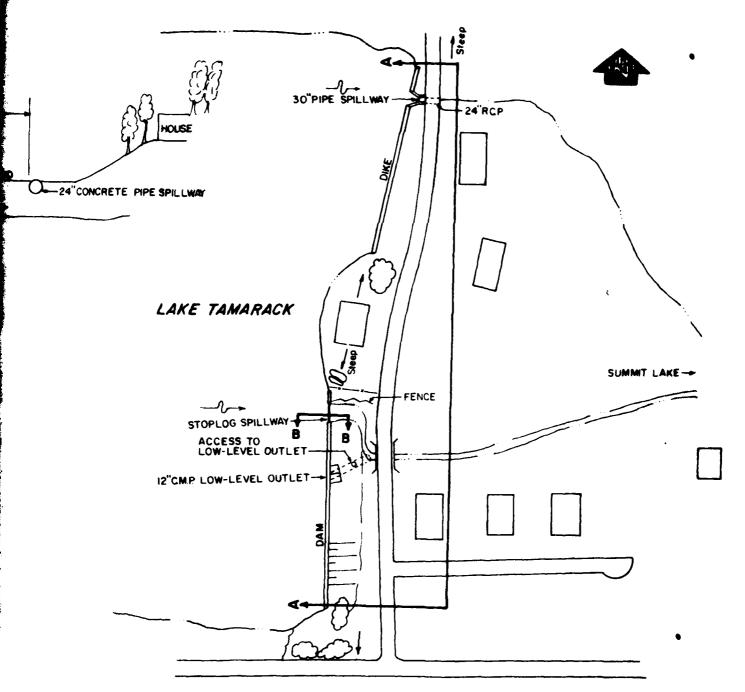
Within one year from the date of approval of this report, the owner should develop written operating procedures and a periodic maintenance plan to insure the safety of the dam.



ELEVATION A-A



SECTION B-B



PLAN

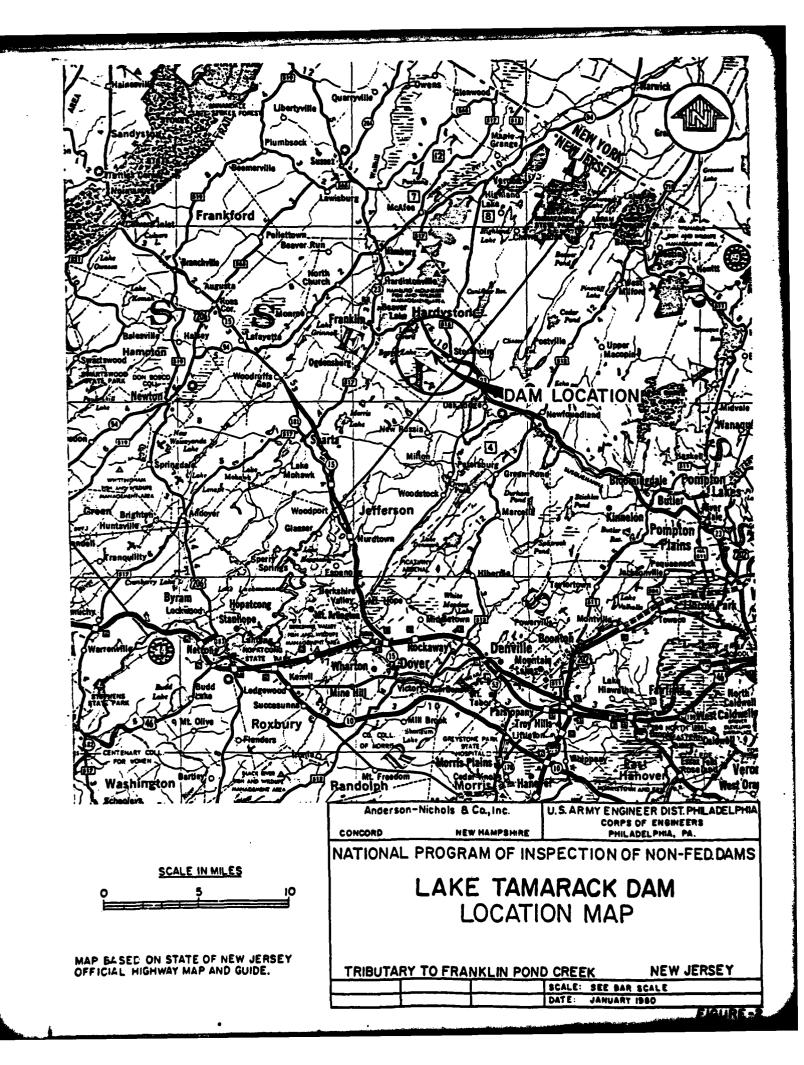
Anderson-Nichols & Co, Inc.
CONCORD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF INSPECTION OF NON-FED. DAM

LAKE TAMARACK DAM

TRIBUTARY TO WAWAYANDA CREEK MEW JERSEY



APPENDIX 1
VISUAL INSPECTION
CHECKLIST

LAKE TAMARACK DAM

Check List Visual Ínspection Phase l

Name Dam Lake Tamarack Dam County Sussex Sta	State NJ	Coordinators NJDEP	NJDEP
Date(s) Inspection November 7,1979 Weather cool, partly cloudy Temperature 500F	mperature 500F	ii	
Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 1035 NGW Tailwate	er at Time of	Tailwater at Time of Inspection 1033 NGVD	NGVD
Inspection Personnel:			

Ronald Hirschfeld

Stephen Gilman

Warren Guinan

Kenneth Stuart

Stephen Gilman/Ronald Hirschfeld Recorder

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

	-	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS CONCRETE SURFACES	Right embankment - w/s concrete wall - minor area of top of wall has spalled and eroded.	Repair spalled and eroded areas.
STRUCTURAL CRACKING	Right embankment - u/s concrete wall. Numerous thru wall vertical cracks. Some have moved laterally, maximum movement is approximately %".	Repair concrete cracks.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT	Fair	
MONOLITH JOINTS		
CONSTRUCTION JOINTS	Right embankment - Construction joints have separated, maximum separation 1/8". Left embankment - Expansion joints, ½" wide are not sealed on u/s face.	Seal joints. Seal joints.

EMBANKMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed.	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	Movement of toe of slope near Sta 2+50. Probably associated with sloughing described below.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	Evidence of sloughing and erosion near Sta 2+50. Evidence of erosion associated with trespassing near Sta 2+65. Evidence of recently placed fill and erosion at Sta 2+10. All of above on downstream slope.	Repair eroded areas and prevent trespassing.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	Good.	

No riprap.

RIPRAP FAILURES

EMBANKMENT

	VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
	RAILINGS		
1-4	JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Good condition.	
	ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Minor seepage at toe of dam near left abutment.	ear
	STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None observed.	
	DRAINS	None observed.	

DIKE

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed.	
UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None observed.	
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	Downstream slope is rather irregular, possibly the result of past sloughing. Entire face is now covered with good grassy vegetation.	No remedial action needed.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	Good.	

No riprap.

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VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
RAILINGS	None.	
JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Sand fill recently placed next to left side of spillway structure at left end of dike. Minor erosion at right side of spillway structure.	Repair erosion and establish grassy vegetation next to spillway structure.
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	None observed.	
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None observed.	
DRAINS	None observed.	

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE WEIR	Concrete abutments are surface eroded exposing coarse aggregate.	Repair eroded concrete.
	Steel Grating - Rusted.	Clean and paint rusted steel.
APPROACH CHANNEL	Wide and impostraicted.	

The state of the s

STOPLOG SPILLWAY AT LEFT END OF DIKE

LAKE TAM \CK DAM, NJ

Clear trees and brush on both	sides of discharge channel for	a distance downstream from dam.
Some trees overhanging channel.		
DISCHARGE CHANNEL		

Stoplogs - weathered wood.

OUTLET WORKS

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REMARI	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT		
INTAKE STRUCTURE	Not visible.	
OUTLET PIPE	12" CMP - rusted and corroded leaking 3-5 GPM.	
OUTLET CHANNEL	Discharge from CMP is conducted under roadway by CMP. Downstream of roadway trees overhang channel.	Check trees and brush on both sides of channel for a distance downstream from dam.
EMERGENCY GATE	Not visible.	

GATED SPILLWAY STOPLOG SPILLWAY ON DAM

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS REI	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCRETE SILL	Stoplog Spillway: Sill-Good condition, minor surface erosion. Abutment-Both sides are badly under- mined on d/s face. Maximum depth 8". Stoplog slots-Surface eroded.	No remedial action required. Repair undermining. No remedial action required.
APPROACH CHANNEL	Wide and unobstructed. Sediment has accumulated up to level of crest be-hind spillway structure.	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Right bank is bedrock. Left bank is soil which is being eroded. Trees on left bank are being undermined; one was recently cut. Discharge is carried under roadway by RCP. Downstream of roadway trees and brush overhang channel.	Provide erosion protection for left bank of channel between dam and roadway. Clear trees and brush on both sides downstream from the dam.
BRIDGE AND PIERS	None.	

GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT

Stoplogs - Weathered wood, fair condition.

INSTRUMENTATION

VISUAL EXAMINATION	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
Monumentation/surveys	None observed.	
OBSERVATION WELLS	None observed.	
WEIRS .	None observed.	
PIEZOMETERS	None observed.	
OTHER	None observed.	

RESERVOIR

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SLOPES	Gently to steeply sloping. Mostly occupied by houses. No signs of instability observed.	
SEDIMENTATION	No evidence of significant sedimentation observed.	ď

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	spillway is Clear trees and brush. h overhang downstream		one house located just downstream of the dam could be damaged. There are 15 houses located around Summit Lake of which 3 are located very close to the entrance of the Summit Lake. These three houses could be severely damaged with the possibility of loss of lives. Other houses could be inundated.
OBSERVATIONS	Charmel downstream of stoplog spillway is being eroded. Trees and brush overhang this channel and the channel downstream of pipe spillway on the dike.	Moderate to gentle - wooded.	One house on downstream channel and house on Summit Lake. Estimated population 10-15.
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	SLOPES	APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION

ITEM		REMARKS	RKS
DESIGN REPORTS	None	found.	-
GEOLOGY REPORTS	None	found.	
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	None	found.	
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	None	found.	
POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	None	found.	
BORROW SOURCES	Unknown.	ñ.	

	ITEM	REMARKS	တ္
	MONITORING SERVICES	None.	
	MODIFICATIONS	None.	
	HIGH POOL RECORDS	None.	
1-14	POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	None.	
	PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None.	
	MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS	None.	

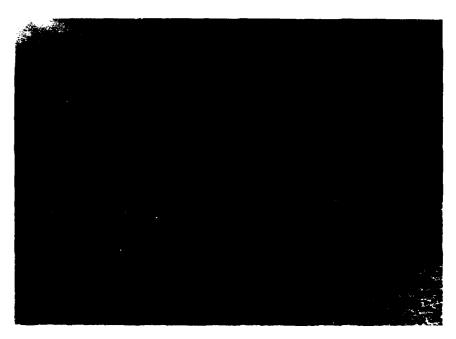
CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS Mountainous, heavy forest, partly suburban
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1034.9 (198)
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): Not applicable
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 1036.9' NGVD (1/2 PMF)
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 1036 NGVD
CREST: Stoplog concrete spillway.
1034.9 NGVD with stoplogs a. Elevation 1034 NGVD without stoplogs
b. Type Wooden stoplog weir
c. Width 2 inches
d. Length8 feet
e. Location Spillover Left side of the dam
f. Number and Type of Gates Unknown
OUTLET WORKS: Low-level outlet pipe
a. Type 12-inch diameter CMP pipe
b. Location Center of dam
c. Entrance Inverts Unknown
d. Exit Inverts 1019 NGVD
e. Emergency Draindown Facilities Described above
HYDROMETEORLOGICAL GAGES: None
a. Type
b. Location
c. Records
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: 63

APPENDIX 2

PHOTOGRAPHS

LAKE TAMARACK DAM

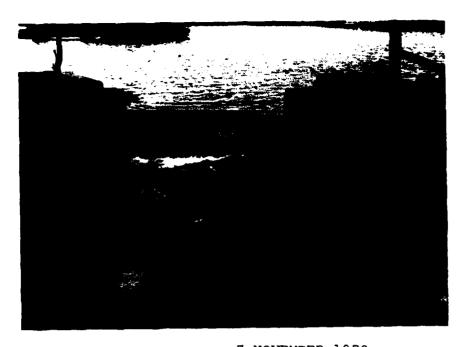


7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW FROM RIGHT EMBANKMENT LOOKING NORTH.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW LOOKING FROM LEFT END OF THE DIKE LOOKING SOUTH.

LAKE TAMARACK



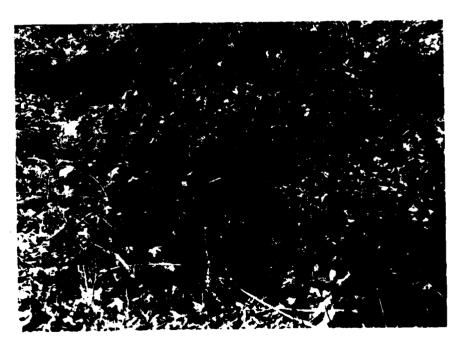
7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW OF THE STOPLOG SPILLWAY SECTION ON THE DAM LOOKING UPSTREAM.



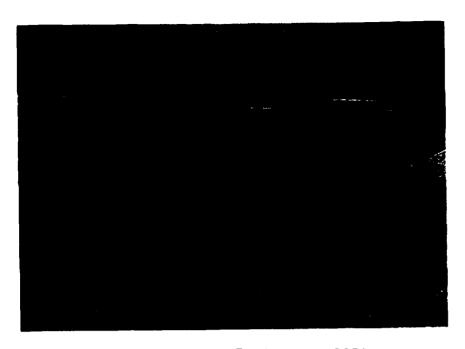
7 NOVEMBER 1979 UPSTREAM FACE OF THE 24" CONCRETE PIPE SPILLWAY ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE DIKE.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW OF UPSTREAM RESERVOIR FROM DAM CREST.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 DOWNSTREAM FACE OF CMP LOW-LEVEL OUTLET. SEEPAGE WATER DISCHARGING NEXT TO END OF CMP.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 EROSION NEXT TO RIGHT END OF CONCRETE WALL ON UPSTREAM SIDE OF THE DAM CREST.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 DISCHARGE CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF STOPLOG SPILLWAY SHOWING SOIL EROSION AND UNDERMINING AT STUMP OF RECENTLY CUT TREE.



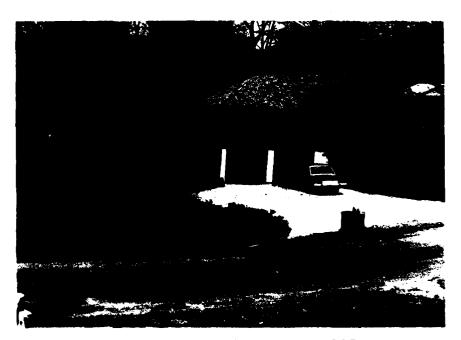
7 NOVEMBER 1979
EVIDENCE OF TRESPASSING & EROSION ON DOWNSTREAM
SLOPE OF DAM. REMNANT OF STONE WALL AT BASE OF
DOWNSTREAM SLOPE VISIBLE BEHIND GUY WIRE FOR POLE.



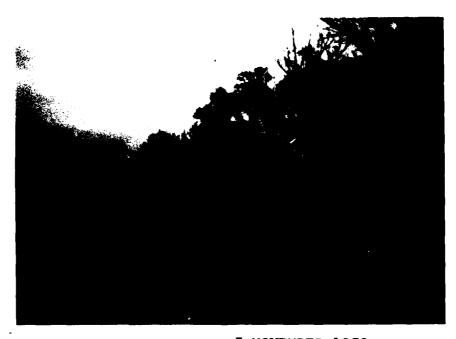
7 NOVEMBER 1979 RECENTLY PLACED FILL ON DOWNSTREAM SLOPE OF DAM WITH EVIDENCE OF EROSION.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 ROAD CROSSING JUST 50 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF DAM.



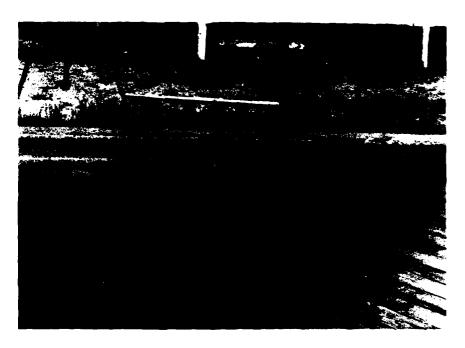
7 NOVEMBER 1979 HOUSES LOCATED JUST 100 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF DAM.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW OF THE SUMMIT LAKE 600 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF LAKE TAMARACK, FROM THE BRIDGE LOCATED ON ENTRANCE TO SUMMIT LAKE. HOUSES ARE SLIGHTLY ABOVE WATER SURFACE.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW OF CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF ROAD CROSSING ABOUT 100 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM.



7 NOVEMBER 1979 VIEW OF THE CRACK ON THE UPSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM.

APPENDIX 3 HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

LAKE TAMARACK DAM

18

21

25

27

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32 33

> 36 37

> 38

JOB NO. 3409-10

1/4 IN. SCALE

HYDROLOGIC COMPUTATIONS

NAME: LAKE TAMARACK DAM

LOCATION: SUSSEX COUNTY, N.J.

DRAINAGE AREA: 0.8 Mi2

SURFACE AREA (NORMAL BOOK): 34 AC.

EVALUATION CRITERIA: SIZE: SMALL

HAZARD: HIGH

SPILLURY DESIGN FLOOD: BRSED ON SIZE

AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION, THE SPILLURY

DESIGN FLOOD WILL BE THE 12 PMF (-12 THE

PROBABLE MAXIMUM FLOOD), WITH A PEAK

INFLOW OF 1295 CFS.

NOTE: DRAINAGE AREA AND SURFACE AREA OF LAKE TAMARACK DAM WERE PLANIMETERED OFF USGS QUAD SHEETS. JOB NO. 3409-10

SQUARES 1/4 IN. SCA	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 LE
	TIME OF CONCENTRATION
- ;	3
	1- 5CS TR # 55 METHOD:
	6
	1 - a - OVERIAND Flow
	18 LENGTH = 4900 FT
-	9 10 HEAD = 1320 - 1070 = 250 FT
<u> </u>	$5LOPE = \frac{250 \ FT}{4900 \ FT} = 0.05 = 5\%$
	13 FROM FIGURE 3-1, PAGE 3-2, USING FOREST
	15 AND MEADOW CURVE
	V = 0.57 FT/sec
	17
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$T_c = \frac{4900 Fr}{1000 Fr} = 8596 Sec = 143 Mm$
	20 0. 57 FT/Sec
!	21
	22 b) CHANNE/ Flow
	LENGTH = 2050_FT_
	$U_{EAN} - 1070 - 1035 - 35 FT$
- punto de la residencia.	$\frac{5loPE}{28} = \frac{35}{2050} = 0.017 = 1.7\%$
	R = 0.83 FT
	(ASSUME A RECTANGUIAR CHANNEL 10'X1')
	USE MANNING'S EQUATION
	$V = \frac{1.49}{70} R^{2/3} \le V^2$
	36
	37 38 3- Z
	38

Subject LAKE TAMARACK DAM

JOB NO. 3409-10

Sheet No. 2 of Date 12-19-79
Computed 2100
Checked

SQUARES 1/4 IN. SCAI	.E	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1	1 12 13	14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 2	.6 27 28 29 :
	1 2	WHERE *M = O.	04	–		
!	3		Z	/3	V2 1	
	4	$V = \frac{1.47}{0.04}$	0.83)	- (0.017)	= 4.3 FT/sec	
1	5		1	1 1		
	6	T = 2050	FT	- 477 Se	c = 8 Mm	
	7	$T_c = \frac{2050}{4.3}$	T/Sec			· -
	8		maria and since a single			
1	10	TOTAL To = 1	43+	8 = 151	Min	
	11	·. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	12	2 - Soil & WATER CO			Ween Marie	
	13	Z - Son & WHIEN CO	JNSEKV	ATION ENG	INEERING TIETHOD_	<u>'</u>
	14	L = 0.6 Tc				
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	18	$S = \frac{1000}{CN}$	-10			
	19	CN	- ,			
	20					ngan sa an an an an an an an an an an an an an
	21	APPROXIMATE/Y	20% 0	E THE DR	AINAGE AREA 15	SUBURBAN.
	23	CAICULATE COMPO	SITE	CN FOR	DRAINAGE AREA	
	24	LAND USE	PCT.	CN	PRODUCT	
	25			90	1800	
	26	SUBURBAN	20	~ 70	7000	
	27	WOODS (WITH SOME STORAGE)	80	55	4400	-
	28	AREAS				
	29	, and the same section of	100		6200	
	30	COMPOSITE	CA1 -	6200	(2	-
	31	COMPOSITE	<i>CN</i> _	100	= 62	
	32					
	33	*"N" VALUE WAS	THK	EN FRAM	OPEN CHINN	EL
	34	HYDRAULICS" BY				-
	35	MYVANICS UT		•		
	36					
	37		2-3	>		

Subject LAKE TAMARACK DAM

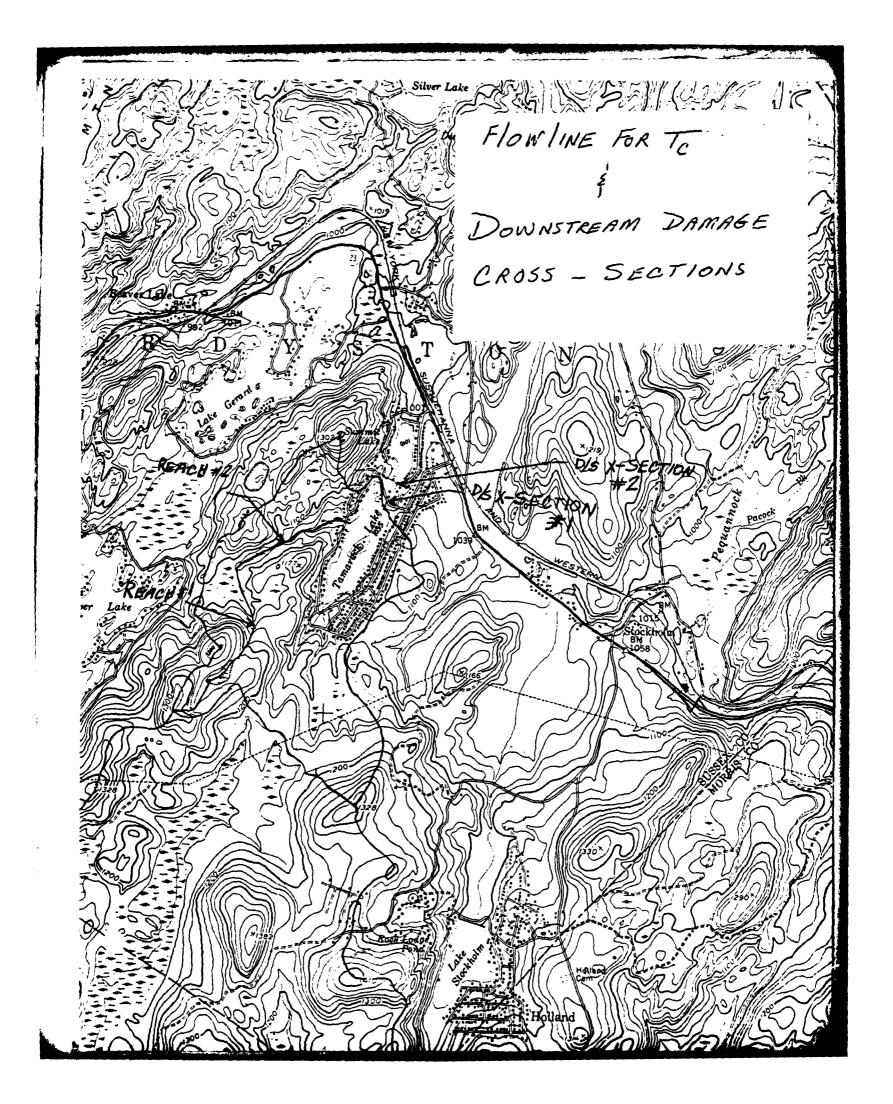
JOB NO. 2409-10

SQUARES 1/4 IN. SCAL	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 2
. •	
	$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{1000}{62} - 10 = 6.1$
	la campa and the configuration of the companies of the co
	6 = 4900 + 2050 = 6950 FT
	$y = \frac{5 + 1.7}{2} = 3.35$
:	<u> </u>
	$L = \frac{(6950)^{\circ.8}(6.1+1)^{1.67}}{9000(3.35)^{\circ.5}} = 1.9 \text{ his}$
	10
<u></u>	$T_c = 1.9 = 3.2 \text{ hrs} = 192 \text{ min}$
	12
	13
	3_ TEXAS HIGHWAY VELOCITY DATA (DESIGN OF SMALL DAMS)
	16
	a) OVERLAND FLOW:
··	18
	19 5/0PE = 5/6
	AVE. VEloCITY = 1 FT/SEC
<u>-:</u>	21 (V=1 FT/Sec-WAS-CHOSEN-TO ACCOUNT FOR THE
	STORAGE AREAS IN THE DRAINAGE AREA) .
	$\frac{I_C}{I_C} = \frac{4900 \ FT}{I \ FT/Sec} = 4900 \ Sec = 82 \ Min$
	26
	b) CHANNEL Flow:
	28
	Slope = 1.7 /o.
	30 AVE. VElocity = 2 FT/Sec
	$T_0 = 2050 m25 \text{ Sec} = 13 \text{ min}$
•	$T_c = \frac{2050}{2} = 1025$ Sec = 17 min
	33 34 TOTAL To = 82+17 = 99 min
	35 10/AL 1 ₆ = 02 T// = 7/ // 1000/
	36
	37
	38

Subject LAKE TAMARACK DAM

JOB NO. 3409 -10

SQUARES 1/4 IN. SCALE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
	1
	11 VEDAY METHOD:
!	3 4- KERBY METHOD:
	a) OVERLAND Flow:
	6 T - 2 53 (NL) 0.467
	$T_{c} = 0.83 \left(\frac{NL}{V_{s}}\right)^{0.467}$
	8 WHERE L = 4900 FT
·	N = 0.80
1	S = 0.05
	0.467
:	$T_{0} = 0.83 \left(\frac{(0.8)(4900)}{\sqrt{0.05}} \right) = 80 - Min$
	13
	14
	b) CHANNEL Flow:
	16
	$V = \frac{1.49}{.04} (0.83) (0.017)^{1/2} = 4.3. \text{ Filsee}$
i	and the same of th
	$\frac{19}{7c} = \frac{2050 \ FT}{4.3 \ FT/sec} = 8 \ min$
1	22 TOTAL TO = 80 + 8 = 88 Mm
i .	
	23 24
	$AVE. T_C = \frac{151 + 192 + 99 + 88}{132} = 132 Min$
	4
	L=0.6 Tc = 0.6 (132) = 79 Mm
	29
	= 1.3 hzs
	31
• • •	32
وه معاسب	33
	34
	35
	36



Subject LAKE TAMBRACK DAM

Sheet No. _____ of ____ Date ___ /2 - _ Z

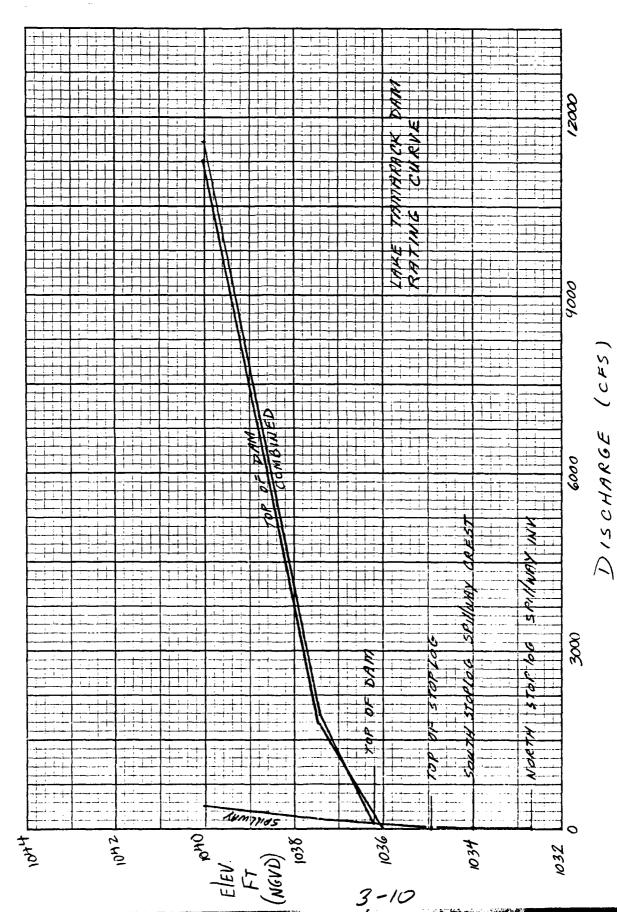
JOB NO. 34 09 - 10

SQUARES 0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
2	"DEVELOPMENT OF RATING CURVE"
3	50.11 may 04.045
4	1- SPILLWAY CURVE
5	COMPUTE QUISING WEIR EQUATION (Q=CLH3/2)
6	FOR THE STOPLOG SPILLWAY ON THE DAM WITH
	COMPUTE Q USING HYDRAULIC CHARTS FOR THE
	SELECTION OF HIGHWAY CULVERTS" BY U.S. DEPT.
10	OF TRANSPORTATION, USING INLET CONTROL
11	
12	2- TOP OF DAM
13	USE WEIR EQUATION (Q = ch H 3/2) WITH *C = 2.6
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
	and the second s
30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
31	
32	
33	* "C" VALUES WERE TAKEN FROM BRATER & KING
34	"HANDBOOK OF HYDRAULICS".
35	
36	
37	_
38	3-7

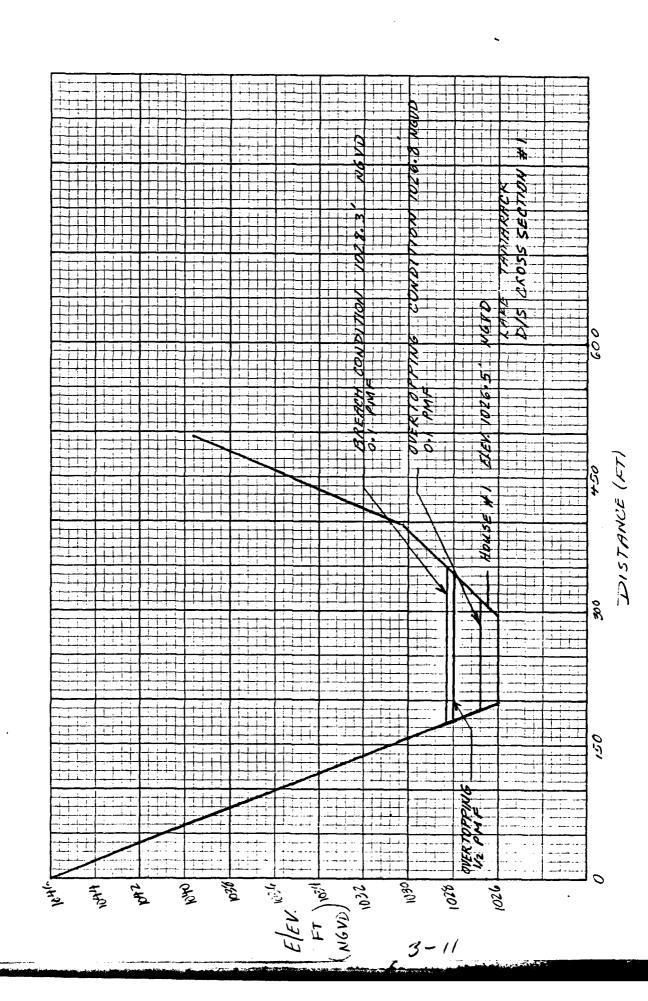
Subject LAKE TAMARACK DAM

JOB NO. 3409-10

SQUARES 1/4 IN. SCAL	0	1	2	3	4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	17 18	19 20	21 22 23 2	4 25 26 27 28
	2 3 4		 			-				-,-··					
	5 6 7 8			COMBILIED	(cFS)	0	<i>∞</i>	18.5	9	0	#161	59911			
	9 10 11 12			We	(e#s)	1			-	Ŋ	1760	11286	·		
	13 14 15 16			OF DA	LENGTH,		-		- - - •	*	654.5	809.5			
	17 18 19 20			200	HEAD (FT)				 <u></u> .	0.7	1.02	m ·			
	21 22 23 24			TOTAL	SpillwAY	0			<i>"</i>	74.5	154	379			
	25 26				કે વર્	0	. 1		32	4.5		372			
	27			KHM771dS	STOPIOS		1	1	:	1.3	2.5	5.1			
	29 30			17710	3 3	 	7.8	18.5	31	33	43	57			
	31			15	PIPE S HEAD		1.3	2.2	3.3	3.5	6-1	7.3			
	33 34 35 36			FIFUATION	K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K	1032.7	1034	1034.9	1036	1036.2	1037.4	0 + 01			
	38			-	-					3 –	8				



B Wadya Haves

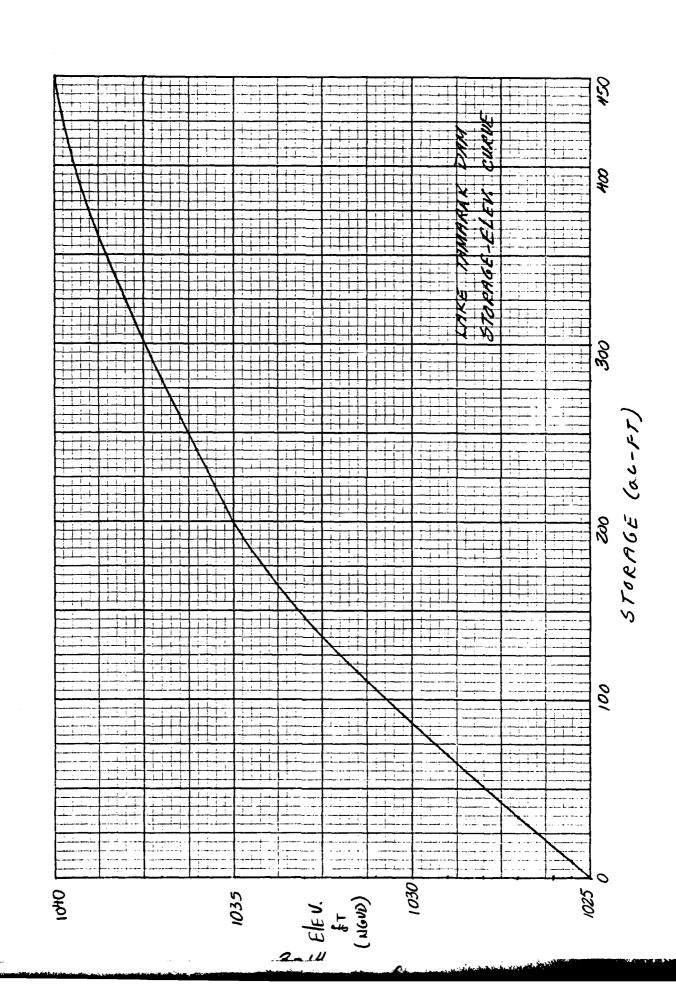


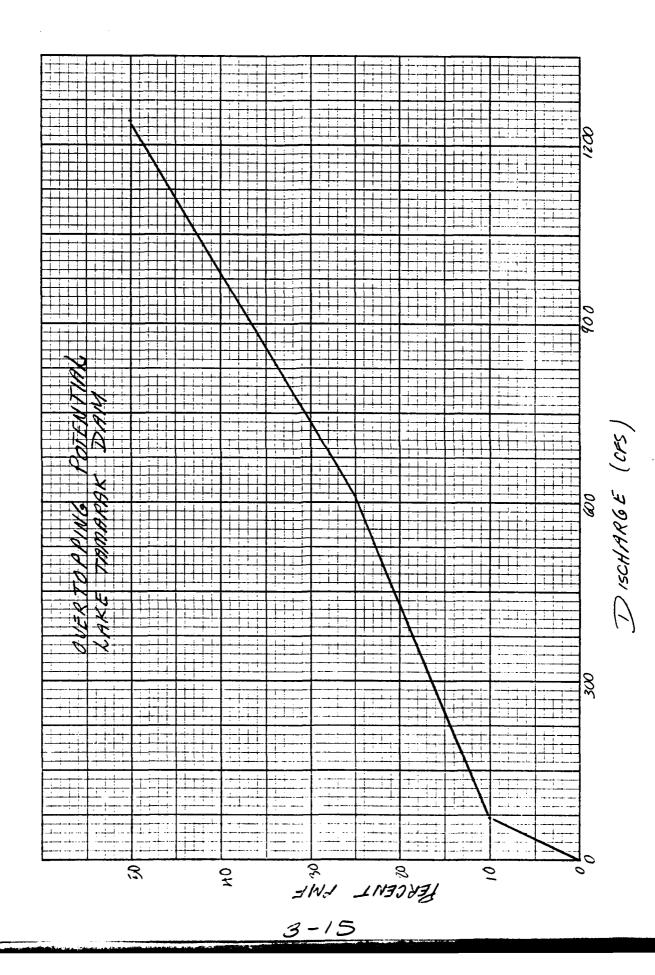
Anderson-Nichols & Company, Inc.

Subject LAKE TAMARAK

JOB NO. 3409-10

SQUARES 1/4 IN, SCAL	.E 0 1	2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22	23 24 25	26 27 28 29
•								A THE PERSON NAMED IN COMPANY OF
1	2	ELEVATIO	N - STON	AGE DE	ETERMIN	BTION		+
	4 -					**************************************	. 	
	5	A SSUMPT	10NS:	·		<u> </u>		
	6	AVERAC	SE DEP	TH = 6	FEET _		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_ :
	-,	MAXIMU	IM - DEPT	H = 11	FEET			
	8 -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·		
	9							
	10	ELEVATION	SURFACE	AVERAGE	INCREMENTAL	CUMULATIVE STORAGE] · ·-	
	11	(FT)	SURFACE AREA (ac)	(ac)	STORAGE (ac-ft)	(OC- ST)		
1	12	1	,	34	200	_200		
	13	1035	34	3:1				
	14	10.30	1	50	250	450	· ·	•
	15	1040	66			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		••
	16			82.5	1650	2100		
	17	1060	9.9	02.5				
	18							
	20							
	21							
	22				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The same of the sa		<u> </u>
	23	HEC-I 11	VPUT:					
	24		(- 1	/-/		<u></u>)		
	25		r. (FT)	310	RAGE (ac-	<i>]T.</i>]		·
	26		25			·		
	27		32.7	Transport Control of the Control of	170			
	28	10	- J ' I	reserve and analysis of the second	170	· · · · · · · ·		*
	29	10		e eliteratur resperante e e en-	240			
	30		36.2		248			
	31		37.4		300		-	MA .
	33				450			
	34					•		
	35							
	36							
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	38			3-13				
	1							5.0





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(原の(配置)) The atock prints then cober blue co , non-would wass object count on a s A

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

JOB NO. 3409-10

SQUARES

1/4 IN. SCALE

38

DETERMINATION OF "C" FOR LOW LEVEL OUTLET D = DIAMETER = 12" CMP OR 1.0' CMP N = 0.015 (SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION ENGINEERING 1.632) Ap = Area of pipe opening = 0.79 FT² Lp = LENGTH OF PIPE = 100 FTK+ = FRICTION LOSS THROUGH PIPE Ke = ENTRANCE LOSS OF PIPE = 0.8 (1810 P. 639) Cp = COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE (INCORPORATING AP & Zg) C = COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE 12 $K_F = \frac{5087 \, m^2}{D^{4/3}} = \frac{5087 \, (0.015)^2}{12^{1.33}} = 0.041$ 14 15 $C_p = A_p / \frac{29}{1 + K_e + K_s L_p} = 0.79 / \frac{64.4}{1 + 0.8 + (0.041)(100)}$ 17 18 19 = 2.6 20 $c = \frac{2.6/.79}{\sqrt{64.4}} = 0.41$ 21 23 24

34 35

37

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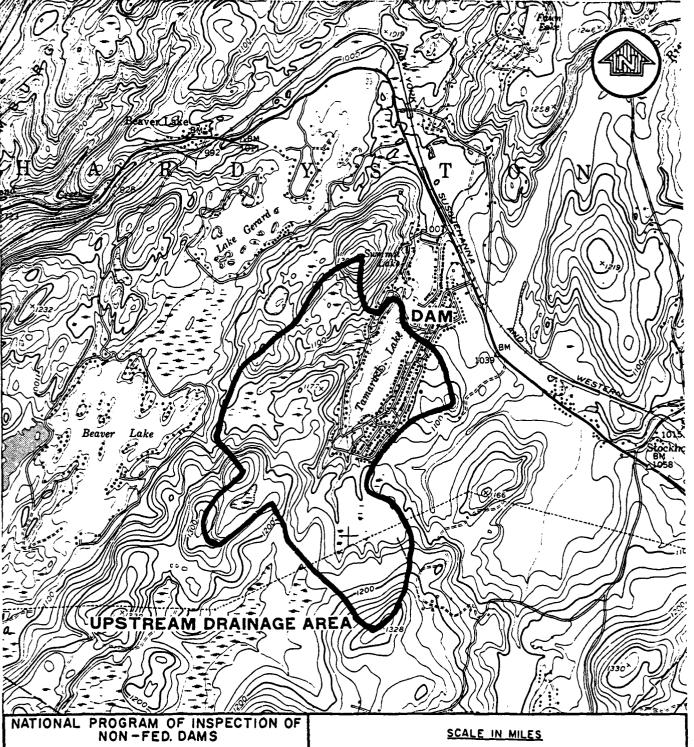
JOB NO. 3409 - 10

Sheet No. of 80
Date 3-/8-80
Computed MNM
Charked

SQUARES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1/4 IN. SCALE

	DRAWDOWN CALCULATIONS
;	DRAW DOWN CAREWRATIONS
	CALCULATIONS ASSUME:
	1- NO SIGNIFICANT INFOW
	2- LOW-LEVEL OUTLET IS OPERABLE
	3- INV. U/S IS SAME AS INV. AT GATE
	4- ap = CpHV2 = 2.6-HV2 (SEE PREVIOUS PAGE)
10	5- AC- fT-DAY = 1.9835 (AVE. Q)
_, 	6- DAYS = 1 STORAGE / AC-+T-DAY
· · · ·	and the second s

	13 14	ELEV.	STORAGE	A STURAGE	. H	a	AUE Q		DAY5	
	15	<i>‡</i> 7	ac-fT	ac-fT	fr -	CFS	cts	DAY	DAY"	
	16 17	1035	200.		- 10	8.2				
	18	1033	146	54	8	7.3	7.7	15.3	3.5	
	19 20			-41	6	6.4	6.8	13.5	3	
t	21	1031		37			_5.8	11.5	3.2	
i	23	1029	68	3.4	#	5.2	4.5	8.9	3.8	
	24 25	1027	34		2	_ 3.8				
i	26 27	1025	0	34 .	0	0	119	3.8	9	
	28									-
	29 30							İ	22.5	
	31 32		·						DAYS	
	33						ţ			



LAKE TAMARACK DAM

HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

JANUARY 1980

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ANDERSON-NICHOLS & CO., INC.

CONCORD,NH

0 1/2

MAP BASED ON U.S.G.S. 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHEET. FRANKLIN, N.J. 1954. REVISED 1971.

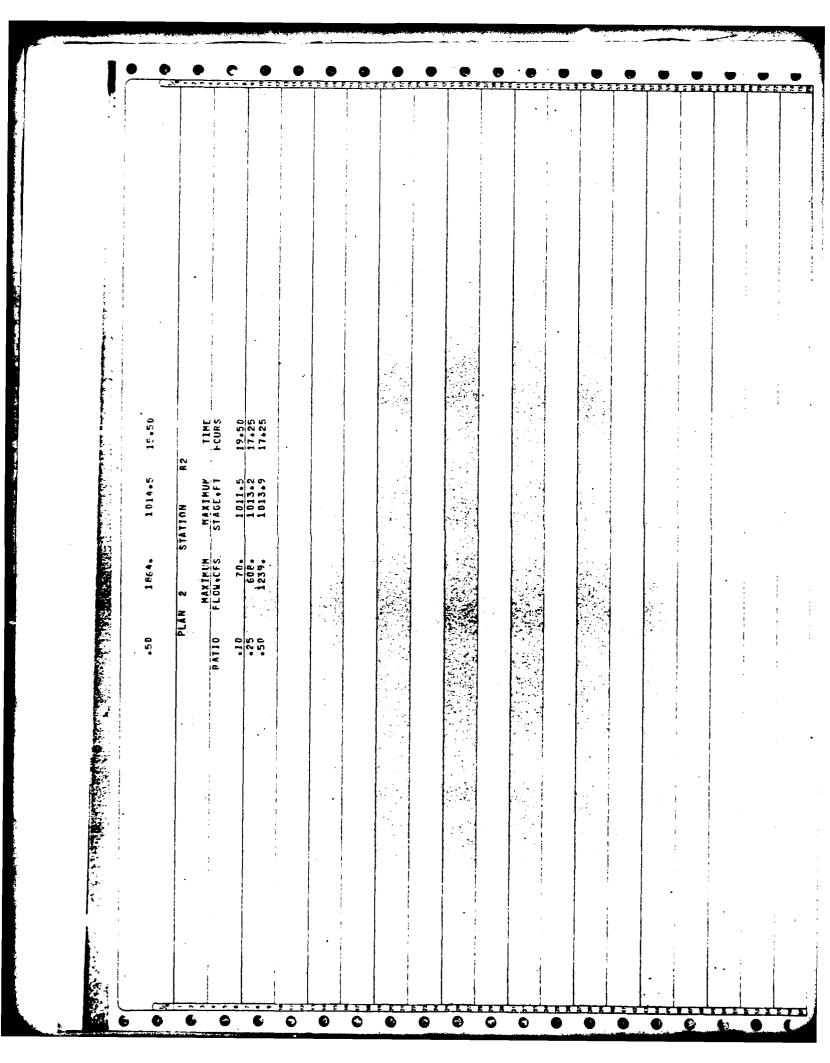
HEC-1 OUTPUT

OVERTOPPING AND BREACH ANALYSIS

LAKE TAMARACK DAM

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	:	ļ			i		İ		1	; ; ;	•	FLAN 1 STATION R2 FAXIFUF TIME FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT FUURS	
	•			1								FLAN 1 STATION RO PAXIFUF DAXIFUP TIPE ATTO FLOU-CES STAGE-FT FUERS	
	•	1		;						1		FLAN 1 STATION R2 PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PATION FLOWERS	
	• • •	! · · · .			÷	;						FLAN 1 STATION R2 PAXIFUF HAXIFUF TIFF	
												FLAN 1 STATION R2 FLAN FLOW-CFS STACF-FT FURS	
		TIME OF FAILURE FOURS	18.50 16.00 14.50		INE OF PILURE	0000	-	-				FLAN 1 STATION RD PAXIFUP TIPE	
	•				1							FLAN 1 STATION R2 PAXIFUE DAXIFUE TIME ATTO FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT FURS	ı
	; ; ;	TIME OF MAX CUTFLCW HOURS	50 0 0 0 0 0		TIME OF MAX CUTFLOW HGURS	222						FLAN 1 STATION R2 PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PAXIFUP TIME PATION FLOWERS	
	63.0	AX CU FOU	17.00	CF DAH 036.00 240. 63.	TIME X OU FCU	19.50 17.25 17.25						PAXIFUF DAXIFUP TIME ATTO FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT L'URS	
	1036 1036		i	CF CF 1036 2								PAXIFUR TIME TIME ATTO FLOWERS STAGESET FURS	
<u>ن</u> د	, ju n	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	.60 1.04 1.00		DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	3.00 7.25 9.75	TIME	19.50 17.00 15.50	- E	FOURS 19.50 17.25) 	PAXIFUF DAXIFUP TIME ATTO FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT L'URS] (• E P
AKALYS I	ALST O	00		REST	000		F. F.	n e € .	π 1	- Bun -	~	FLAN 1 STATION R2 FLANIFUR MAXIFUR TIME	۲.
ETY A	0 6 8 5	MAXTHUM OUTFLOW CFS	1678. 1954.	14 Y CRE S 134.90 198.	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	70. 610. 239.	ON AXIMUP AGE • FT	1028 • 3 1028 • 4 1028 • 4	ON AX I HI	STAGE+FT 1026-8 1027-5	N.C	FLAN 1 STATION R2 FLAN FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT FURS	1014.3
SAF	SPILLWAY 1°34	AX OUTF		SPILLWAY 1034.	MA XI	12	STATION		STATION	15	STATI	FLAN 1 STALTON RP FAXIFUF PAXIFUF TIPE ATIO FLOWACTS STALFAFT FURS	
OF DAM		100	42. 51.		T GE	28.25	E SE	1674.	TAUN	FLOW,CFS 70. 610.	,	FLAN 1 STALTON RP FAXIFUF PAXIFUF TIPE ATIO FLOWACTS STALFAFT FURS	, u j
AR Y	VALUE 00 12.	MAYIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	2 2 2	VALUE 5.00 202.	HAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT				AN 2	71.02] ;	FLAN 1 STATION R2 FAXIFUF PAXIFUF TIFF ATTO FLOW-CFS STAGE-FT FURS	
SUP.	1035-00 1035-00 202 232	E - E		1035.0			PLAN	• 10 • 25 • 55 • 55	PIA	110		FLAN 1 STATION RO	01.
	1	MAXIMUM DEFTH OVER DAM	.27	INI	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	11. 20.00 20.00	4			RATIO	,	PAXIFUE HAXIFUE TIFE ATIO FLOW-CFS STAUF-FT FURS	•
	N.	6		2	9							PAXIFUF HAXIFUF TIME ATIO FLOW-CFS STAGE+FT FURS	
	STORFGE PUTFECT	WUN VOIR FLEV	25.7	ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOD	MUM VC1R ELEV	13 55 96					,	PAXIFUP HAXIFUP TIME ATIO FLOW-CFS STAGE+FT FURS	
	516 510 001	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR N.S.ELEN	1036.27 1036.27 1036.26	ELF STO	MAXIMUM RESERVCIR W-S-ELEV	1036.13 1036.55 1036.96		5					
	•	-		• -	0							PAXIFUR PAXIFUR TIPE ATIO FLOWER'S STAGE FT FURS	
		RATIO OF PEF	. 2.0 . 2.5 . 5.5 . 5.5		RATIO OF PMF	.10 .25 .50			•			:	
	•		•			;						FLAN 1 STATION R2 PAXIFUF PAXIFUF TIPE	
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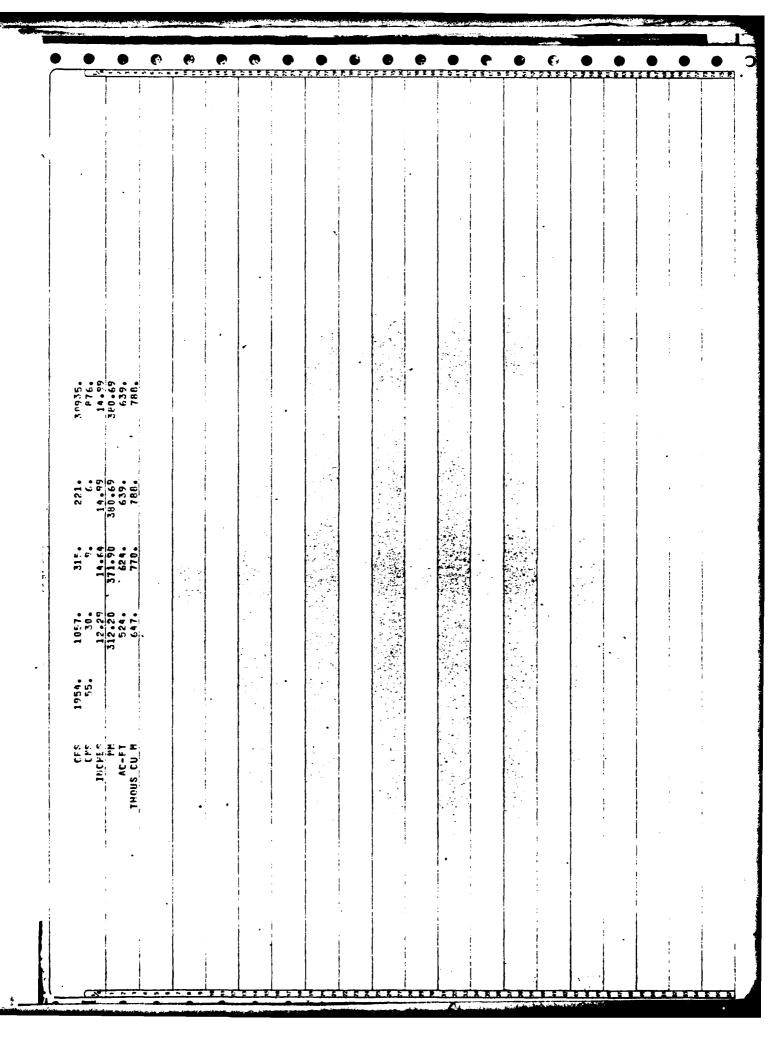
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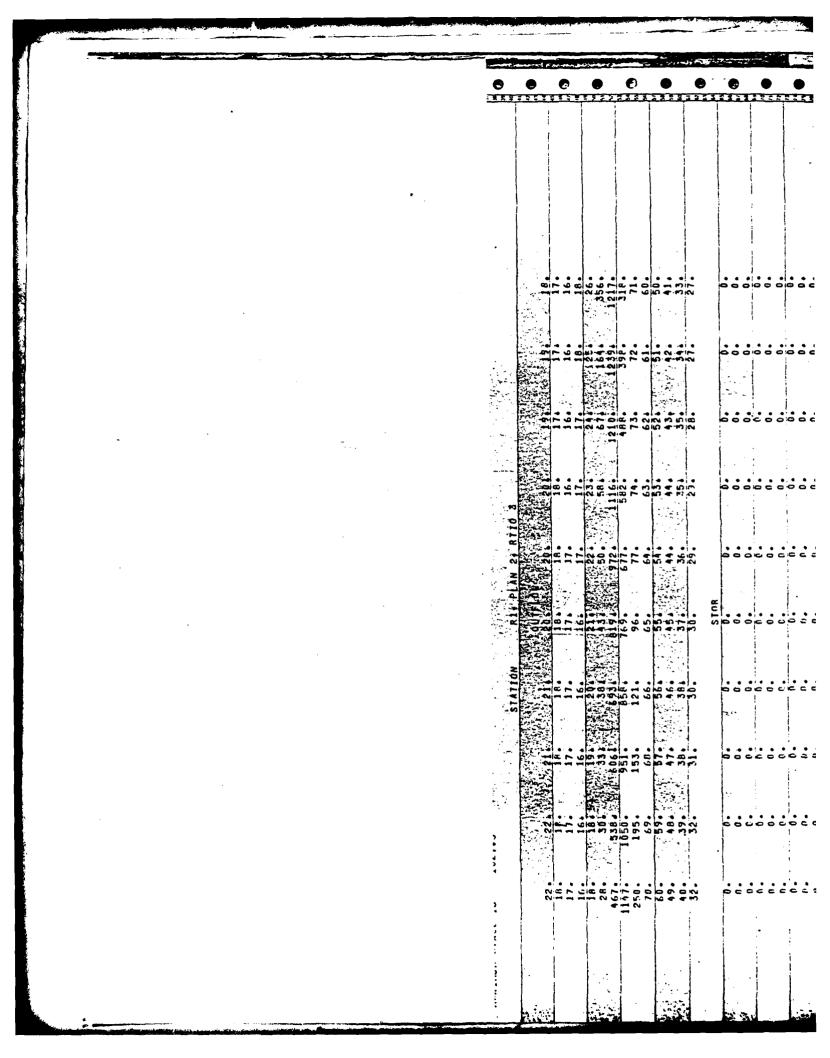
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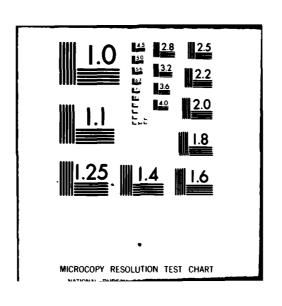
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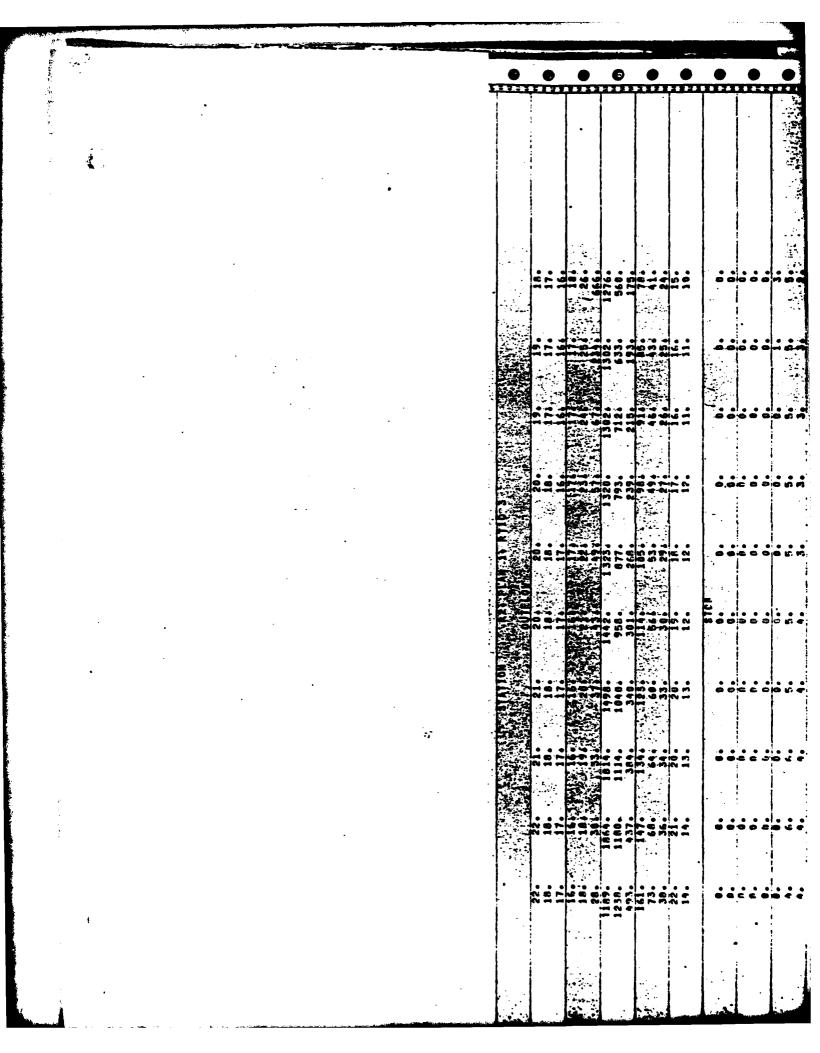
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APPENDIX 4

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